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injure another. Thus the exercise of the natural rights of each has no limits but those which assure to others the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by the law.

5. The kw may only forbid actions injurious to society, What is not forbidden by kw cannot be prevented, and no one can be compelled to do what it does not command.

6. Law is the expression of the general will All citizens have the right to share personally or through their representatives in its formation. It must be the same for all, both in protection and in punishment. All citizens being equal in its eyes are equally eligible to all dignities and public posts according to their capacities and their virtues.

7. None can be accused, arrested, or detained except as prescribed by the kw.

8. None can be punished except in virtue of a kw promulgated before the offence and legally applied.

9. Every one being presumed innocent till he is deckred guilty, if it is deemed essential to arrest him any violence beyond what is necessary to secure his person must be avoided.

10. None may be molested for his opinions, even on religion, provided that their expression does not threaten public order.

11. Free communication of thoughts and opinion is one of the most precious of the rights "of man. Therefore every citizen can speak, write, and print freely, subject to responsibility for the abuse of such liberty in cases determined by the kw.

12. The guarantee of the rights of man and citizens necessitates a public force. This force is instituted for the advantage of all, not for that of those who command it.

13. The expenses of the public force should be equally distributed among all citizens according to their capacity to pay.

14. Citizens have the right to confirm for themselves or through their representatives the necessity of

taxation, to grant
it, to supervise its expenditure, to determine its
amount, its
character, and its duration.
15. Society has 'the right to demand from
every public
servant an account of his stewardship.
16. A society without the guarantee of
rights and the
separation of powers has no Constitution.
17. Property being a sacred and inviolable right,
none can be
deprived of it unless public necessity, legally
determined,
clearly demands it, and on payment of fair
compensation.**